

QUICK WORK AT ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT BILL
RUSHED THROUGH BOTH HOUSES.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY—GROSS UN-
FAIRNESS OF THE SPEAKER—ALL THE DEMO-
CRATIC MEMBERS WHIPPED INTO

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Albany, April 26.—A Legislative Apportionment bill which disfranchises the rural voters of the State and puts controlling legislative power into the hands of the Crokers, Murphys and McLaughlins who control the Democratic voters of the great cities was passed by the Democratic Legislature to-day, and then the body adjourned sine die. It was a fitting conclusion to the labors of a Legislature that was created by fraud, went on cheating the voters, and finally disfranchised thousands of voters living in the interior of the State. But

The work done to-day was what was especially aimed at by David B. Hill, Isaac H. Maynard, Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, jr., when they stole the Legislature last December. They sought an opportunity to arrange the Senate and Assembly Districts so that the Republican rural voters should not have an equal voice in legislative affairs with the Democratic voters in the cities. They have accomplished that aim, so far as a legislative enactment can accomplish it; but in so doing, they have also annihilated the legislative influence of the Democratic voters in the rural part of the State. If the Democratic voter living in rural New-York does not, in coming State elections, show his resentment at thus being disfranchised, so far as the Legislature is concerned, practical politicians will be much surprised.

Yet the bill was accepted with slight protest by the Democratic legislators representing rural constituencies. Senator Walker succeeded in pre-

stealing the two members of his own county of Steuben, Senator Osborne (the two members from his county of Dutchess, and Senator Parker the four members of his county of Albany. But these were the only concessions made by the "bosses" to the rural Democrats. It will be perceptive that these paltry grants to the rural voters concerned the Assembly districts alone. These voters were relentlessly robbed when the Senate districts were concerned. The nature of the Senate reapportionment can be judged of from the fact that, with the unit of population at 181,000 for each Senate district, the nine New-York Senators will represent 174,000 population each; the Albany Senators 156,713; the Rensselaer-Columbia Senators 164,716, and one of the Erie Senators only 158,057. On the other hand, among the rural Senate districts—which, of course, are all Republican—the XXist, with seven counties, contains a population of 229,026; the XXII, with three counties, 215,946; the XXVth, with five counties, 201,001; and the XXVIth, with five counties, 207,000. There is thus a difference in population between the Republican XXist District and the Democratic XXth District amounting to 70,979.

Nor is the Assembly apportionment much better. New-York and Brooklyn Democrats between them will have forty-eight votes in the Assembly, out of 128; and it takes only sixty-five votes to

control the body. At least those two creative cities in future will have a major voice in the Democratic Assembly caucuses, and will name the Speaker of the Assembly. The days of Tweed are fast returning, and Tweed's Speaker, "Billy" Hitehman, would now have "another chance."

In both branches of the Legislature, of course, the Republican members offered a stout resistance to the bill. Its passage through the Assembly was not secured until there had been practised one of the most outrageous exhibitions of high-handedness that ever have been seen inside the Assembly Chamber. Speaker Bush threw off the mask of fairness and impartiality and became himself a brute, clothed with an authority which he used most indecently.

When he had the respect of many people; but it is pretty safe to say that now he has the respect of few. He was one of David B. Hill's most crushing slays before he became Speaker, and he has shown himself to be entirely worthy of the slay. From his actions to-night it would seem that he had only one purpose in view, that

purpose led to deprive sixty-one members of the Assembly of their rights, and to prevent their making a fight for the quarter of a million people who, under the Bill-Tenantry apportionment measure, are to be without representation. The Senate bill passed the Assembly to-night, after many of the country members had been cajoled, browbeaten and bullied into voting for it. Many of these Democrats who voted against their own countries in the Assembly to-night may have to answer some hard questions within the next six months.

A half-dozen caucuses of Democratic members of the Assembly were held in the course of the day, to whip into line various representatives of the country counties who, for the time being, dared to exhibit a small degree of independence. At one time the union of these country Democrats became so strong, and looked so formidable, that a committee was appointed to try to pacify them. In this work the committee was aided by Commissioner Gilroy, of New-York, who was here to

the things in the interest of Lantz and Hill. The first caucus was held at 10 o'clock this morning, but the country Democrats could not at that time be induced to vote for the bill. They wanted two members for Niagara, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Dutchess and Steuben counties. Steuben and Dutchess, however, were the only counties that received the increase, and they succeeded only because the two Democratic Senators representing those counties had the common sense to demand the additional representation; and to adhere to their demands.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning; but the Democrats had not then patched up their internal differences, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour no agreement had been reached, and still another recess was taken until 6 o'clock. Late in the afternoon Messrs. Luine, of Chautauque; Judd and Gillette, of Niagara, and Tappin, of Oneida, broke down and promised to vote for the bill as it was. Assemblyman Holly, of Oneida, was the only member who pretended to stand out; but his position was merely for form's sake. He is a professional labor man. Immediately after the opening of the evening

session, a call of the House was ordered, to get in some of the Democratic members who had not made their appearance. The call lasted for nearly an hour. At its close there began a series of proceedings such as only a reckless majority and brutal and unfair Speaker could be capable of. The Speaker handed down the engrossed Senate bill; whereupon Mr. Bush, the leader, moved it to a second reading.

"I object," shouted General Husted. To this the Speaker paid not the least attention. Then General Husted made the point of order that an objection prevented the advancement of the bill.

"There are no rules," sneered the Democratic leader.

"The bill has been sent to a second reading," added the Speaker, with a what-are-you-going-to-doubt-it air. At the same time he declared that General Husted's point of order was not well taken. Amendments offered by Assemblymen Judson, of Fulton and Hamilton, and Selleck, of Oswego, changing the Senate districts, were both declared lost before they had been read by the clerk, and in spite of vigorous

Assemblyman Deyo was more successful. He